# EXHIBIT 2

Attorneys for Defendant Tamil Rehabilitation Organization

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

KARUNAMUNIGE CHAMILA : Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-05395

KRISHANTHI, et al., : (DMC)(JAD)

:

Plaintiffs, : NOTICE OF MOTION

: AND MOTION FOR

v. : RECONSIDERATION

RAJAKUMARA RAJARATNAM, :

JESUTHASAN RAJARATNAM,

Newark, New Jersey 07101

and TAMIL REHABILITATION : Motion Date: April 18, 2010

ORGANIZATION, :

: ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED
Defendants. :

:

TO: Clerk

United States District Court for the District of New Jersey Martin Luther King Jr., Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse 50 Walnut Street Jason E. Macias, Esq. Lite DePalma & Greenberg, LLC Two Gateway Center, 12th Floor Newark, New Jersey 07102

John M. Eubanks, Esq. Motley Rice LLC 28 Bridgeside Boulevard P.O. Box 1792 Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29465

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Attorneys for Defendants Rajakumara Rajaratnam and Jesuthan Rajaratnam

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on April 18, 2011, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, the undersigned counsel for Defendant Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (hereinafter "TRO-USA") will move before the Honorable Dennis M. Cavanaugh, U.S.D.J. United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Martin Luther King Building & United States Courthouse,

- 50 Walnut Street, Newark, New Jersey, for an order pursuant to the Federal Magistrates Act, 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A), Rule 72(a), Fed.R.Civ.P., and Rule 72.1(a), L.Civ.R., reconsidering the Court's March 10, 2011, Order, which
- (1) granted Plaintiffs' motion to compel TRO-USA to seek a license from Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (hereinafter "OFAC") to obtain access to TRO-USA's documents in order to engage in the jurisdictional discovery granted by Judge Cavanaugh, and propounded by Plaintiffs; and,
  - (2) ordered TRO-USA to seek such a license not later than April 1, 2011.

TRO-USA seeks reconsideration of the Magistrate Court's decision to compel TRO-USA to seek a license from OFAC to obtain documents for discovery, notwithstanding the fact that the Court found TRO-USA does not have possession, custody, or control, of the demanded documents, on the grounds that, the Magistrate Judge's order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in support of this Motion,
TRO-USA will rely on the attached Memorandum of Law in support of the
Motion and the attached Declaration of Stuart A. White, Esq., in support of the
Motion.

## PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that oral argument is respectfully

requested.

Dated: March 22, 2011

New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA L. DRATEL, P.C.

## s/Stuart A. White

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RAJAKUMARA RAJARATNAM,

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

KARUNAMUNIGE CHAMILA : Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-05395

KRISHANTHI, et al., : (DMC)(JAD)

Plaintiffs, : MEMORANDUM OF LAW

: IN SUPPORT OF MOTION : FOR RECONSIDERATION

v. : FOR RECONSIDERATION

JESUTHASAN RAJARATNAM, :

and TAMIL REHABILITATION : Motion Date: April 18, 2010 ORGANIZATION, :

: ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED Defendants. :

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#### Introduction

This Memorandum of Law is respectfully submitted on behalf of defendant Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (hereinafter "TRO-USA"), in support of its Motion for Reconsideration of the Magistrate Judge's Order to Produce Discovery. *See* March 10, 2011, Order attached to the March 21, 2011, Declaration of Stuart A. White, Esq., in Support of Defendant TRO-USA's Motion For Reconsideration (hereinafter "White Declaration") as Exhibit 1.

Plaintiffs moved, pursuant to Rules 34 & 37, Fed.R.Civ.P., "to compel TRO-USA to seek a license to obtain its seized documents from OFAC so that it can respond to Plaintiffs' jurisdictional discovery requests." Letter of John Eubanks, Esq., at 1 (Dec. 17, 2010) (hereinafter "Motion to Compel"). TRO-USA opposed the Motion to Compel on the basis that the documents sought by Plaintiffs have been seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and are now controlled by OFAC. Letter from Stuart A. White, Esq., (Dec. 29, 2010) (hereinafter "Opposition Brief").

Production of discovery can be compelled only if the court finds that the responding party has possession, custody, or control of the documents subject to discovery. Rules 34 & 37, Fed.R.Civ.P., *and Gerling Int'l Ins. Co. v. C.I.R.*, 839 F.2d 131, 139-140 (3d Cir. 1988). Here, the Magistrate Judge held that TRO-USA

lacked possession, custody, or control of the requested discovery documents, but nonetheless ordered TRO-USA to seek a license from OFAC to access the documents and then to produce the documents. Order at 2-3.

The order of the Magistrate Judge is clearly erroneous and contrary to law, and this Court should vacate the Order. 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A). Accordingly, TRO-USA now files this timely motion for reconsideration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A), Rule 72(a), Fed.R.Civ.P., and Rules 72.1(a)(1) & (c)(1), L.Civ.R.

Also, the Magistrate Judge's Order directs TRO-USA to file an application for a specific license no later than April 1, 2011. Order at 3.1

#### **ARGUMENT**

#### **POINT I**

# THE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER MUST BE VACATED BECAUSE IT IS CLEARLY ERRONEOUS AND CONTRARY TO LAW

This Court delegated to the Magistrate Judge, the authority to preside over jurisdictional discovery. Opinion and Order, Honorable Dennis M. Cavanaugh, at

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> TRO-USA is moving, today, before the Honorable Joseph A. Dickson, U.S.M.J., pursuant to Rule 72.1(c)(1)(B), L.Civ.R., for a Stay of the Magistrate Judge's Order compelling TRO-USA to seek a specific license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury (hereinafter "OFAC"), pending the outcome of this Motion to Reconsider. *See* Motion to Stay Magistrate Judge's March 10, 2011, Order, attached to the White Declaration as Exhibit 2.

31 (Aug. 26, 2010). The order, that is the subject of this motion for reconsideration is a motion to compel discovery, which is a non-dispositive motion. *Wachtel v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 232 F.R.D. 213, 216-17 (D.N.J. 2005). As a non-dispositive motion, TRO-USA may move for reconsideration before the District Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A) within 14 days of being served with the Magistrate Judge's Order. *Id.*; Rule 72(a), Fed.R.Civ.P.; Rule 72.1(c)(1)(A), L.Civ.R. Accordingly, this matter is properly before the District Court.

The standard for reviewing a Magistrate Judge's Order on a non-dispositive motion is that the order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. §636(b)(1)(A); *Wachtel*, 232 F.R.D. 216-217 (*citing Cipollone v. Liggett Group, Inc.*, 785 F.2d 1108, 111, 1113 (3d Cir. 1986). A finding is clearly erroneous when "although there is some evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." *Dome Petroleum Ltd. v. Employers Mutual Liab. Ins. Co.*, 131 F.RD. 63,65 (D.N.J. 1990) (*quoting United States v. Gypsum Co.*, 333 U.S. 364, 395 (1948); *South Seas Catamaran, Inc. v. M/V Leeway*, 120 F.R.D. 17, 21 (D.N.J.1988).

A ruling is contrary to law if the Magistrate Judge misinterpreted or misapplied applicable law. *Gunter v. Ridgewood Energy Corp.*, 32 F.Supp.2d

162, 164 (D.N.J. 1998); Bobian v. CSA Czech Airlines, 222 F.Supp.2d 598, 601(D.N.J. 2002) aff'd 93 Fed.Appx. 406 (3d Cir. 2004).

Under either standard, this Court should vacate the Order of the Magistrate Judge.

#### A. The Magistrate Judge's Findings

TRO-USA opposed Plaintiffs' request for discovery on the ground that it did not control the documents that had been seized by the FBI. The Magistrate Judge stated that the law of this Circuit defines "control" as the legal right or practical ability to obtain documents on demand. Pursuant to this definition, the Magistrate Judge correctly held that TRO-USA does *not* control the seized documents. *See Gerling*, 839 F.2d at 140; *Camden Iron and Metal, Inc. v. Marubeni America Corp.*, 138 F.R.D. 438, 441 (D.N.J. 1991); *Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales, S.A. v. Rogers*, 357 U.S. 197, 204 (1958) (a court may not find the responding party controls the demanded documents if the documents "have been taken into the actual possession of a third person not controlled by the party ordered to produce, and without that party's complicity").

The Magistrate Judge next considered, despite TRO-USA lacking possession, custody, or control of the documents, whether the Court still possessed

authority to enter an Order to compel. Finding that the position of TRO-USA is unique, and that in these circumstances the continued titular ownership of the documents was important, the Magistrate Judge held that it possessed the authority to compel TRO-USA to apply to OFAC for a specific license to obtain access to the documents. The Magistrates Judge's ruling was based on (1) its right to control the Court's docket; and, (2) its obligation to ensure the parties have all necessary information to proceed in an action.

B. TRO-USA Lacks Possession, Custody, or Control, of the Demanded Discovery Documents Therefore Cannot Be Compelled to Produce the Documents

Plaintiffs moved, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 37, for an order to compel TRO-USA to seek a license from OFAC for access to the documents seized by the FBI. Plaintiffs conceded in their Motion to Compel that TRO-USA lacked possession or custody of the seized documents, but argued that TRO-USA retained control over the documents because it owned the documents and could request them from OFAC. Motion to Compel at 2-5. TRO-USA opposed the motion on the basis that the documents were not in its "possession, custody, or control." Rule 34(a)(1), Fed.R.Civ.P., Opposition Brief at 6.

After careful review of the submissions of both parties and analysis of the applicable case law, the Magistrate Judge held that TRO-USA lacked possession,

custody, or control of the documents demanded in discovery. That should have been the end of the matter, because when a court finds that the responding party lacks possession, custody, or control, the motion to compel must be denied.

\*\*Insignia Systems, Inc. v. Edelstein, Civ. Action No. 09-4619 (AET), 2009 WL 3521796, \*4 (D.N.J. 2009).

Indeed, if a court compels discovery, such an order is invalid if the records required to be produced are not in the "possession or under the control of the person" subject to the order. *See United States v. Howard*, 360 F.2d 373, 381-382 (3d Cir. 1966). As the Third Circuit has held, "[i]n the absence of control by a litigating corporation over documents in the physical possession of another corporation, the litigating corporation has no duty to produce." *Gerling*, 839 F.2d at 140.

However, rather than deny Plaintiffs' motion because Plaintiffs had not established that TRO-USA had control of the requested documents, the Magistrate Judge, based on its "inherent authority," granted the motion because TRO-USA maintains titular ownership of the documents. In so doing, the Magistrate Judge erred because ownership does not connote control of the documents, and the Magistrate Judge does not possess "inherent authority" to compel discovery outside of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Societe Internationale*, 357 U.S.

at 207; *Pickel v. United States*, 746 F.2d 176, 185 n. 8 (3d Cir. 1984). As a result, the order of the Magistrate Judge is both clearly erroneous and contrary to law.

Also, in their Motion to Compel, Plaintiffs cited *Reeves v. Penn. R. Co.*, 80 F.Supp. 107, 109 (D. Del. 1948), for the proposition that ownership equates to control for purposes of Rule 34 discovery. Motion to Compel at 5. However, as set forth in the Response Brief at 7-8, *Reeves* and its progeny are inapposite. Those cases are limited to their particular facts – the question of individual tax returns – because, as the court in *Reeves* stated, "a taxpayer alone has the right to inspect filed returns and obtain copies thereof," and for that reason "the taxpayer retains such a potential right to the custody or control of the copies [of the tax returns] as to require production of such copies." *Reeves*, 80 F.Supp. at 109. Here, in dispositive contrast, *OFAC* controls the right to access and copy the documents.

The Magistrate Judge's broad ruling – that ownership of documents outside of the party's control requires production of the documents – is not supported either by the law of this Circuit or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Accordingly, the Order is clearly erroneous, and should be vacated.

Moreover, the Magistrate Judge stated that its ruling was based on its inherent authority to "[e]xercis[e] general supervision of the civil calendars of the

Court[.]" Rule 72.1(a)(3)(A), L.Civ.R. However, the Magistrate Judge did not cite a basis for its "inherent authority," a claim Plaintiffs had asserted pursuant to *Kumpf v. C. I. R.*, 682 F.2d 67, 71 (3d Cir. 1982). Motion to Compel at 6.

However, as the Third Circuit acknowledged in *Kumpf*, the Supreme Court specifically addressed and *rejected* the argument that a court possesses inherent authority to impose a discovery sanction. *Id.*, at 71 (*citing Societe Internationale*, 357 U.S. at 207). The Third Circuit subsequently affirmed that Rule 37 is the "*exclusive source* of sanctions for violations of discovery orders." *Pickel*, 746 F.2d at 185 n. 8 (emphasis added). Likewise the Magistrate Judge lacks authority, outside of the Rules of Civil Procedure, to compel production of discovery.

As discussed **ante**, the Magistrate Judge concluded that TRO-USA lacked possession, custody, or control of the documents. In that context, the precedent from the Third Circuit and this District is clear: if the responding party lacks possession, custody, or control, there is no duty to produce, and the Court may not order it to produce. *Gerling*, 839 F.2d at 140. Moreover, the Rules of Civil Procedure are the "exclusive source" of authority in discovery matters. *Pickel*, 746 F.2d at 185 n. 8.

Accordingly, because a "mistake has been committed," the Magistrate

Judge's order is clearly erroneous and must be reversed. *Dome Petroleum Ltd.*,

131 F.RD. at 65. In addition, the order is contrary to law because the Magistrate Judge "misinterpreted or misapplied applicable law." *Gunter*, 32 F.Supp.2d at 164.

#### **Conclusion**

For all the foregoing reasons, the reasons set forth in TRO-USA's

Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel, and oral argument on the Motion to

Compel, TRO-USA respectfully requests that this Court reverse the Magistrate

Judge's March 10, 2011, order, and for all other relief it deems just and necessary.

Dated: March 22, 2011 New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA L. DRATEL, P.C.

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# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-05395 KARUNAMUNIGE CHAMILA KRISHANTHI, et al., (DMC)(JAD) Plaintiffs, **DECLARATION IN SUPPORT** OF DEFENDANT TAMIL **REHABILITATION** v. ORGANIZATION'S MOTION RAJAKUMARA RAJARATNAM, FOR RECONSIDERATION JESUTHASAN RAJARATNAM, and TAMIL REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION, Motion Date: April 18, 2011

Stuart A. White, Esq., pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, hereby affirms under penalty of perjury:

Defendants.

1. I am an attorney, and I represent defendant Tamil Rehabilitation

Organization (hereinafter "TRO-USA") in the above-captioned case. I make this Declaration in support of TRO-USA's Motion for Reconsideration of the March 10, 2011, Magistrate Court's Order Compelling TRO-USA to Produce Discovery.

- 2. As detailed in the accompanying Memorandum of Law, TRO-USA moves for reconsideration of this action because (1) the March 10, 2011, Order of the Magistrate Judge is clearly erroneous and contrary to law, because the Magistrate Judge found TRO-USA lacked possession, custody, or control, over documents the Plaintiffs demanded in discovery, yet, pursuant to the Magistrate Judge's "inherent authority" it nonetheless ordered TRO-USA to produce discovery.
- 3. Counsel for Defendant TRO-USA, in a March 21, 2011, telephone call with counsel for Plaintiffs, John M. Eubanks, Esq., has learned Plaintiffs do not consent to this motion and will oppose this motion.
- 4. Attached as Exhibits to this Declaration, and discussed in TRO-USA's accompanying Memorandum of Law, are the following:
  - (a) Exhibit 1: the Magistrate Judge's March 10, 2011, Order;
  - (b) Exhibit 2: TRO-USA's Motion to Stay the Magistrate Judge's March10, 2011, Order, pending resolution of this Motion forReconsideration;

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the Court grant TRO-USA's Motion for Reconsideration.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. 28 U.S.C. §1746.

DATED: March 22, 2011

New York, New York

s/ Stuart A. White
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Attorneys for Defendant
Tamil Rehabilitation Organization

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

KARUNAMUNIGE CHAMILA : Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-05395

KRISHANTHI, et al., : (DMC)(JAD)

Plaintiffs, : [PROPOSED] ORDER

: GRANTING MOTION

v. : FOR RECONSIDERATION

RAJAKUMARA RAJARATNAM, :

JESUTHASAN RAJARATNAM, : and TAMIL REHABILITATION : Motion Date: A

and TAMIL REHABILITATION : Motion Date: April 18, 2010

ORGANIZATION, :

· \_\_\_\_\_·

Defendants.

WHEREAS, this matter having been opened to the Court by counsel for Defendant Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (hereinafter "TRO-USA") by way of a motion for reconsideration of a Federal Magistrate Judge's Order dated March

10, 2011, on notice to Jason E. Macias, Esq., Lite DePalma Greenberg LLC, Two Gateway Center, 12th Floor, Newark, New Jersey 07102, and John Eubanks, Esq., Motley Rice LLC, 28 Bridgeside Boulevard, P.O. Box 1792, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29465, counsel for plaintiffs; Heather J. Pellegrino, Esq., and Christopher M. Mikson, Esq., Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036-1564, John J. Gibbons, Esq., and Thomas R. Valen, Esq., Gibbons, P.C., One Gateway Center, Newark, New Jersey 07102, counsel for the Defendants Rajakumara Rajaratnam and Jesuthasan Rajaratnam:

WHEREAS, the Court having considered all briefs and supporting papers submitted on behalf of the parties, having heard oral argument of the parties, in consideration of the written and oral submissions of the parties, and for good cause shown:

IT IS on this	day of	, 2011, hereby:
ORDERED that the	e Defendant's Mot	ion for Reconsideration is GRANTED.
		Dennis M. Cayanaugh

United States District Court Judge

Attorneys for Defendant Tamil Rehabilitation Organization

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-05395 (DMC)(JAD) KARUNAMUNIGE CHAMILA

KRISHANTHI, et al.,

Plaintiffs, CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

RAJAKUMARA RAJARATNAM, JESUTHASAN RAJARATNAM, and TAMIL REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION,

v.

Defendants.

I, Stuart A. White, Esq., hereby certify that on March 22, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing (1) Notice of Motion and Motion for Reconsideration; (2) Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for Reconsideration; (3) Declaration of Stuart A. White, Esq., In Support of Motion for Reconsideration; and, (4) [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Reconsideration electronically with the Clerk of the District Court using the CM/ECF system, which sent notification of such filing to the following:

Joseph J. DePalma Allyn Z. Lite Bruce D. Greenberg Jason E. Macias Lite DePalma Greenberg, LLC Two Gateway Center, 12th Floor Newark, New Jersey 07102 (973) 623-3000

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Attorneys for Defendants Rajakumara Rajaratnam and Jesuthasan Rajaratnam

And, I hereby certify that on March 22, 2011, I mailed by United States Postal Service a true and correct copy of the foregoing (1) Notice of Motion and Motion for Reconsideration; (2) Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for Reconsideration; (3) Declaration of Stuart A. White, Esq., In Support of Motion for Reconsideration; and, (4) [Proposed] Order Granting Motion for Reconsideration to the following non-CM/ECF Participants:

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Dated: March 22, 2011

New York, New York

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